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"Until 1879, when it became my duty to give the subject a more careful examination than I had done, I was a monometallist, since then I have been a bimetallist, and I have by observation and reflection become stronger and stronger in my new faith. Mr. Hamilton was right when be said in his masterly report in 1792: 'Upon the whole, it seems to me most desirable not to attach the unit to either metal, because this cannot be done without effectually destroying that each State shall choose a number of the character of one of them as money, that each State shall choose a number of electors equal to the number of representatives and senators in Congress to which the State shall be entitled at the time when the President and Vice-President to be chosen at the same election shall come into office? Why were the words in ttatics inserted? Because, let us say by way of illustration, in the year 1892 a President of the United states will be elected, to take his seat on the 4th of March, 1893. In 1890 a new census will be taken. In 1892, before the presidential election, a new apportionment of representatives will be made. But the term of the congressmen elected under this new apportionment will not begin until the President and Vice-President to be chosen at the same election come into office. The words in Halics, therefore, were employed to avoid ambiguity and to prevent any question from being raised as to whether the number of electors should be equal to the number of the representatives (and senators) in Congress up to March 4, 1892, or to the number in Congress on and after that date, the fact being that the number of representatives at the time of the presidential election will be different from the number on the 4th of March following. See Revised Statutes of the United

The Virginia law ought to follow this phrascology.

The Fourth District. We do not wish to dictate to the Demo-

crats of the Fourth or any other district the policy to be pursued by them in the approaching election for congressmen. We have, as one of our Petersburg contemporaries says, merely suggested what we thought it might possibly be wise for them to do. Our Petersburg contemporaries differ in opinion as to the merits of the suggestion. The one approves it; the other disapproves. The Index-Appeal says

"The Richmond Dispatch suggests that the Democrats of the Fourth district stand aside and let the negroes fight it out with Mahone and Brady at the ballot-box in No-vember. The suggestion is a practical and wise one in view of the utter impossibility of electing a Democrat, and we have it will of electing a Democrat, and we hope it wil On the other hand, the Mail says:

"If there were any certainty that the colored people would administer the dose, we think the Democrats might be persuaded to stand aside. But we are afraid that our friend of the Dispatch advises that which would demoralize our organization."

vote for a pegro? We answer that if we were willing to admit that it would demorcratic candidate, we could not admit that it would demoralize them to vote for a negro as an anti-Manone candidate. To make a negro a Democratic nominee is one thing. To vote for a negro as a Republican anti-Ma-HOME candidate is pnother thing.

We had hoped that such a course as we the Democrats. Are we telling tales out of school? Not

at all. We have given the enemy no information. There is no danger in telling the truth, says Governor CLEVELAND,

In West Virginia the administration of Governor Jackson is said to be unpopular. At any rate, it was his "supplemental order," as it is called, directing commissioners of the revenue to list for taxation property which had previously been exempt, that caused all the disaffection there is among the Democrats of that State. The Supreme Court of Appeals of the State sustained him, however, in issuing the order. The Republicans have hoped to use the order, and the decision of the court sustaining it, against the Democratic party in the campaign now going on. They have rung the changes on the charge that the aristocratic Democrats are bent upon unjustly taxing the little property of the poor difference is in our favor, with good promise perty which had previously been exempt, that caused all the disaffection there is justly taxing the little property of the poor

when they assembled in State Conventior, to nominate for Governor a man of the people, and one whose record could not be successfully attacked. This was clearly brought out at Clarksburg, a few days ago, where Mr. Wilson made a speech; for in discussing the supplemental-assessment order he said he differed with Concerned Legence for the said he differed with the control of the said he differed with t hen they assembled in State Convention,

"The Marion Patriot and Herald says:

"The Blair educational bill would have given more than five millions of dollars to aid in educating the poor children of Virginia, and the Democratic House of Representatives declined to pass the bill after it had been passed by a Republican Senate."

A majority of the Democrats in the United States Senate voted for the Blain bill on its final passage—what General Mamons did not do. It never came up on its passage in the House of Representatives.

New Hampshire, the author of the educa-itonal bill,) in which we read what follows: I am authorized to announce that the fol-lowing will certainly be present:

United States Senator Joseph R. Hawley, Member of National Republican Communication Strains,

United States Senator HAWLEY voted rainst the educational bill. Will he be at

Wytheville? . We shall see.

The Silver Question. The meeting of the American Bankers' Association naturally revived the discussion of the silver question. Whilst most bankers are rather afraid of the "daddy dollars," as these are derisively dubbed they are willing to hear the arguments or trained statesmen who have studied the subject, in favor of the double standard. Hon. Hean McCulloca, formerly Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. addressed the Bankers' Association the other day. Coming from authority so high, his remarks were no doubt treated with more than the usual deference. He said amongst other things:

"Until 1879, when it became my duty to cannot be done without effectually destroying the character of one of them as money, and so reduce it to the character of mere merchandise. To annul the use of either of the metals as money is to abridge the quantity of circulating medium, and is liable to all the objections which arise from the comparison of the benedits of a full with the evils of a scanty circulation. The world is not, and probably never will be, in a condition to dispense with the use of either gold or silver as a standard of value and a circulating, medium. Both are ineither gold or silver as a statuard of valuand a circulating, medium. Both are in-dispensable, and neither can be reduced in comparative value by artificial means below the other without prejudice to local and in-ternational trade, nor without increasing the bus cost in labor and machinery more than its standard value, neither can be depreciated except by artificial means. Silver com is now depreciated in compenson with gold, not by natural causes, but by the action of European nations. A few years ago gold, by the large productions of the United States and Australia, was depreclated in comparative value with sliver, This being the result of natural causes the difference in the value of the two metals was of short duration. National law speedlip adjusted the difference which nat-

speedily adjusted the difference which nat-ural causes had produced. The existing depreciation of silver is not the result of the large production of the silver mines, but of the action of Germany in demonstiz-ing it, and the restriction of its coimage by the Latin nations. Had not these causes been at work the depreciation of silver, which is now disturbing the financial con-dition of the world, would not have oc-curred. The Congress of the United States acted wheely in monetizing silver. The only cted wisely in monetizing silver. The only mistake it then made was in not adopting the French standard."

"The French standard" alluded to by Mr. McCulloch is 15h of silver to 1 of gold. Our standard is 16 of sliver to 1 of made more valuable-that is, contain more silver than he thinks they ought to contain. We have not yet been educated up to this view of the matter ourselves; but it is worthy of attention or it would not have been adopted by Mr. McCullocal We quote him again:

quote him again:

"But while Congress neted wisely in making silver a standard with gold, it has acted most unwisely in continuing the coinage of it in the face of the action of European nations. By doing so it is making the United States, the 'pack-horse' of silver, which the action of these nations has decreefed. As soon as it was discovered. ver, which the action of these nations has depreciated. As soon as it was discovered that Europe would not join the United States in their efforts to restore silver to its former comparative value with gold, the coinage of silver should have been stopped. coinage of silver should have been stopped.

By centinuing to act independently we are playing into the hands of rival Powers, we are throwing upon our own country the burden of maintaining to a large extent supposed that good Democrats would turn out to support a Democratic candidate for Congress who could not by any possibility be elected, and yet would not turn out to be elected, and yet would not turn out to the lands of the burden of maintaining to a large extent confidence of maintaining to a large extent to the hands of book agents and brookseelers generally. It may be considered as authorized by Messis. Clevelland and Henders.

Although the United States is the three coinage of silver, the longer we continue the free coinage of silver. The longer we continue the free coinage of silver should have been stopped.

By centinuing to act independently we are playing into the hands of rival Powers, we are throwing upon our own country the burden of maintaining to a large extent the burden of maintaining to a large extent the problems. This book is for sale, of course, by the playing into the hands of book agents and brookseelers generally. It may be considered as authorized by Messis. Clevelland and Henders.

The longer we continue the free coinage of silver, the longer will be broden the problems. Although the United States is the large throwing upon our own century the burden of maintaining to a large extent to be elected, and yet would not turn out to support a Democratic candidate for President who could and probably would be elected. Surely the Mail does not mean to say that such would be the case in the Petersburg district.

What then? We cannot imagine how the Democrats would be demoralized by voting for an anti-Mahone Republican candidate for Congress. Does the Mail mean that it would demoralize the Democrats to vote for a negro? We answer that if we preciation. In the incurred by its further depreciation. In the incurred sy its further depreciation. In the incurred sy its further depreciation. In the incurred sy is the largest silver-producing country in the largest silver, has a deep interest in its value, it would be wiser for us to demonstrate it would

preciation. In the increased scramble for gold which would follow such action on our part, we should not be the chief suf-These views will command consideration They fall in the category of General Grant's method of getting rid of bad laws-namely, by enforcing them rigidly. The United States Government might open the eyes of England, France, and Germany, by demonbinted at would, if followed, have the effect clizing stiver, and inaugurating that genof demoralizing the Republicans and not eral scramble for gold which Mr. McCutnocu thinks would damage us less than it

would those countries. Mr. Jone Thompson, of New York, a well-known banker or financier, has his own notions inregard to silver dollars. It is evident that he has some force of character, and hes studied the subject, or else, surrounded as he is by monometalists, he would concur in the opin on which is almost universal in New York, that there ought to be a single standard, and this gold. Mr. Tuomyson also addressed the Bankers' Associa-

tion. He said: balance is in our favor, with good promise for a year or more. Unfortunately, the for a year or more. Unfortunately, the Treasury and the banks continue to discrim-imate against the currency that is based on sessment order be said he differed with Governor Jackson in the construction of the exemption law, and added that he (Wilson) voted for the exemption law in the Legislature of 1881, believing it to be constitutional, and he still believed it to be constitutional, and favored its enforcement. Thus it appears that Mr. Wilson actually voted for the very exemption law which the Republicans would like to have the voters believe he is opposed to.

In his speech at Clarksburg Mr. Wilson predicted that be would be elected by at least twenty thousand majority. That's a big figure. Such a majority in West Virginia would be equal to fifty thousand in Virginia.

Hear Him.

The Marion Patriot and Herald says:

"The Blair educational bill would have given more than five millions of dollars to add in educating the poor children of Virginia, and the Democratic House of Representatives declined to mass the bill sifter it chandise, and let volves arise the merchandise and disappear as money. The commerce of the world and let volves arise the credit systematics.

precious metals. Turn either into mer-chandise, and let values and the credit sys-tem rest on the other, then disaster and distress would follow." Mr. Thourson knows what he is talking | Democrats propose to put in a new set.

about. Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another, he means. passage in the House of Representatives.

That is, so long as UNCLE SAM says that at this custom-houses and internal-revenue deserve no confidence, any way, until they offices he will take a silver dollar for any streeville, signed by Attorney-General Matternal-revenue destroy in the same Patriol and Heraid offices he will take a silver dollar for any streeville, signed by Attorney-General debt that a gold dollar will pay, silver is not likely to depreciate much, certainly not so knows what he is talking about."

The ining are equal to one another, in incars.

That is, so long as UNCLE SAM says that at this continue. The deserve no confidence, any way, until they are confirmed in some reliable source. He always has something to say, but he seldom likely to depreciate much, certainly not so knows what he is talking about." The

The Business Outlook. The Providence Journal, in calling attention to the fact that one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold arrived in New York from England Tuesday, remarks that "this is of consequence only as an indication that the apprehensions of difficulty on account of leas of gold in the Treasury and small exports are not likely to be realized," and proceeds to comment on the business situation in gen-

cral as follows:

"There is now no probability of a general financial panic. The occasional dropping out of a bank or a large firm, which is likely to take place, will continue, if not increase, the caution which now prevails in commercial etries. There will be no new speculations on the part of the banks or tha public; the crops will soon be assured; "xports will increase; the universal liquidation will give way to new refullutments; business will accept their strinkages. It will be some time before there will be any enthusiasm in trade circles, but the situation will be improving in that men will learn that it is of no use to do business merely for the name of doing business, as they will that \$5,000 a year profit does not warrant living at the rate of \$10,000 a year. The educational process is somewhat severe, but it is in the way of being effectual for those how in active life. We shall probably have more gold before we have less, and, the storms and frosts aside, riches incalculable from Mother Earth."

This is sensible, and the Journal might eral as follows:

This is sensible, and the Journal might have added that if we have less gold before we have more the outlook will not be materially changed. The "gold decrease" is simply a nightmare of the monometallists. The senscless noise raised about it is simply the cry of a few who are obsessed by "the yellow fiend." When it becomes apparent that the people have taken to heart recent lessons, have stopped speculating, and are satisfied with legitlmat profits, moral credit will make a demand upon the capital of the country to which it will not fail to respond. The stringency of the money market is the legitlmate out come of loose and in some instances disbonest ways of doing business. There is no great question of governmental finandepression. Money is waiting for things to become digentangled and settle down to a conservative basis. If after the weak ones are weeded out business does not brighten up and prosperity does not prevall, it will not be due to the amount of gold in the treasury, but to a continued effort to have a dollar's worth of fun out of twenty-five cents. The double standard is all right, and is so recognized by the leading financial minds in both parties. The trouble is that not long ago in certain quarters the business standard fell below par.

Life of Cleveland and Handricks. Mesers, Hubbard Brothers, New York, have sent us a large book, profusely illustrated, containing

First, The Life and Public Services of Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, by Hon. Will-LIAM DORSHBIMER.

Second, A Biographical Sketch of Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, by W. U. HENSEL. Both Mr. DORSHEIMER and Mr. HEMSEL were well qualified for the task they undertook in writing this book. We recall Mr. Donsbeimen as the bold and eloquent speaker who, in the St. Louis Convention of 1876, said be proposed to fight out then and there ("here and now") the question between good and bad money, and carried the Convention as by storm. He is a powerful man intellectually as well as physieally, and Governor CLEVELAND may well congratulate bimself that, like FRANCLIN Porce, the writer of his campaign biography is himself a distinguished gentleman. Mr. HENSEL is editor of the Lancaster

intelligencer and chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylva-

paper published at Stuart and edited by AFRAM STAPLES, Esq., whom we know as a

good writer. Every county as populous and wealthy as Patrick should have a paper of its own. A county without a paper may be likened to a family without a Bible, in that it is discreditable not to have one, and not by any means that a paper is to be compared otherwise to a Bibie. The Press is, of

ccurse, soundly Democratic. We wish the new enterprise abundant

The Wilmington Star, in its issue of the 15th, sets down Virginia as one of the States which would vote for BLAINE if the election of President of the United States were thrown into the House of Representatives. As six of the ten Virginia congressmen are Democrats-namely, Messrs. GARRISON, GEORGE D. WISH, CABELL. TUCKER, BARBOUR, and O'FERRALL-the

Received from West, Johnston & Co. Harper's new Monthly Magazine for Sep-

New Books.

Operations of the Army Under Buell from June 10th to October 30, 1882, and the "Fixell Commission." By James B. Fix, retired. Assistant Adjutant-Gen-eral, with rank of Colonel, Brevet Ma-jor-General United States army, Chief of Staff to General Bress. November 15 Staff to General Bubli, November 15, 1861, to October 30, 1862. New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1884.

For sale by the publishers. The King's Men. A Tale of To-Morrow. By Robart Grant, John Boyle O'Rell-Ly, J. S., of Dale, and John T. Wheel-WEIGHT, New York: CHARLES SCHIE-NER'S SONS. 1884. Price, \$1.25.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co. BRIEF COMMENT.

The Pall-Mail Gazette says absinthe is a cure for cholera. How about choicra as a cure for absinthe?

modic trouble." The country has been suffering from a scize-modic trouble ever since the Republican party has been in

"The campaign liar appears to have turned his guns temporarily on poor

the whole expedition was a southern political outrage. mor, elders in Georgia appear to be having a nicer time than their brethren in Tennes-

sec." Georgia needs a little immigration from Tennessee. The Philadelphia Press is anxious to impress upon the country that STRVEN GROVER CLEVELAND is in the woods. He is, in truth. and before November he will start a fire in the woods that will run the Republican

party up Satt river. The Journal of Commerce says: "The decadence of the intellectual and moral standard among office-holders of every grade is one of the most mournful signs of the times." Correct. And for that reason the

"As for General HAZEN's declarations,"

long as the Government collects a revenue of three hundred millions of dellars per country to his statements is for him to make a voyage to the North Pole all by

M. Gerster, while constructing a canal over the Isthmus of Corinth, uncarthed re-mains of canal works undertaken but never

completed by Nero over eighteen centuries

Mr. Morris Sargent, of New Bedford.

Mass., a vigorous old gentleman now in his ninety-third year, is on a visit to Nashua, N. H., and astonishing the people by riding a bicycle.

Dr. Schweinfurth, the well-known travel-

Miss Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, is

Sciences.

now departed season.

Rev. Dr. John Brown, the oldest Episco

pal elergymm and the oldest Freemison in New York, whose death, at Newburgh, is announced, delivered the Musonic wel-coming address to Lafayette in that city in

A resident of New York State is said to bave discovered a process for utilizing the stalks and stems of the tobacco-plant as a substitute for wood-pulp in the manufac-ture of paper. It is claimed that the pro-

cess is comparatively simple, and that the tobacce-pulp produces a nuch stronger paper than wood at a much smaller cost.

The stell-priestess of the esoteric Buddhists is thus described in Truth (London):
Madame Blavatsky, who is an undoubtedly elever woman, looks about sixty. No one seems to be certain how old she really

ng, not to you, but to voices in Asia get

It has been observed by M. H. Le Chate-lier that the time removed from cements by the action of water is not free, as is gene-rally supposed to be the case, but in a con-dition of combination.

sheets have already been sent to press.

From experiments by M. E. Mercadier on rods of sleet and iron held at two points

on ross or see and no her a two points it appears that the number of vibrations is proportional to the thickness in the direc-tion of the displacement, inversely propor-tional to the square of the length, and in-dependent of the breadth.

Researches by Dr. R. Schiff on changes

of volume during fusion do not confirm the view taken by Kraffs that a constant differ-

An analysis of the fragments of a me-teorite reported to have fallen in February, 1880, at Verania, in the district of Zerind, sixty miles west of Teheran, Persia, has just been submitted by Dr. Tholozan to M.

Daubrée. It reveals the presence of bronz-ile, peshambe, peridote nickel, and granu-lated iros, thus showing the same constitu-tion as that of the remarkable meteorites of Logrono (1842). Esterville (1879), Hainholtz

as has been commonly supposed if only the unscular power of the human frame were well adapted to act upon wings so placed and shaped and there were no ac-

tual inferiority in the power of human muscles (cross section for cross section) as compared with taose of birds.

compared with taose of birds.

An illustrated description of the new Brush armsture has appeared in the English Mechanic. The principal feature of this armature is that the laterally projecting portions, between which the wires are wound to form the bobbins, are built up of a scries of comparatively thin and distinct metallic plates interposed between the folds of a metallic ribbon, which, when coiled, either alone or in connection with a lasse

either alone or in connection with a base ring on which it is wound, forms the an-nular portion of the armature. Chiefly for convenience in construction Mr. Brush

Lynchburg, Va., August 15, 1884.

is an amendment of section 7, chapter 170, Code of 1860. The error sluded to is an interpolation made by mistake of the com-piler of the Gode of 1873, as will be seen by

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

twelve miles.

IN THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

GOOD NEWS FROM ALL POINTS. Laying Campaign Plans- Tokens of Success The Rev. Hubert R. Howes, of Morris-ville, Vt., whose wife obtained a diverce from him last April on the ground of in-tolerable severity, has just remarried her.

Pouring Into the Cleveland Camp. The New York Herald of yesterday says: The bendquarters of the National Democratic Committee had, as usual, a numerous throng of visitors yesterday. Charles S. Thomas, member of the National Committee, from Colorado, made his first appearance, and was received with a warm welcome by the members of the sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Barnum, Jonas. Thompson, and Smalley. He was shown over the building, and the processes of the campaign-machinery were fully explained to him. The advisory committees of the National and State Committees were in session for several hours, and a great deal of

National and State Committees were in session for several hours, and a great deal of campaign business was trans creat.

Among the visitors were State Senator James W. McGrath, of Missouri; Dwight Morris, C. P. Bowers, and Frank Wheeler, of Connecticut; Don M. Dickinson, Michigan; C. A. Thomas, Denver, Col.; John E. Scott, Terre Haute, Ind.; Henry W. Livingston, Plaintieid, N. J.; J. Tailman Waters, Nyack; V. R. Stevenson, Senator Seebacher, and ex-Mayor Cooper, New York city.

Ex-Senator W. H. Barnum, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, was ler, will, it is reported, shortly start on an expedition to Central Africa, being charged with a mission from the Berlin Academy of one of the summer residents of Lynn, where her strong, characteristic face and figure, crowned with white hair, make a striking picture whenever she appears.

George Alfred Townsend, known as "Gath," the correspondent, has his wife attend to all his business contracts. He is said to have an income of \$15,000, of which the National Democratic Committee, was on duty at the headquarters at No. 11 west Twenty-fourth street, and was visited by a large number of prominent Democrats from different sections of the country in relation to the business of the campuign. He was for some time in consultation with Messrs. Thompson, Smalley, and Jons, of the Executive Commuttee, and Mr. Don M. The infant Duke of Albany is to be christered, at Osberne before the Queen leaves for Scotland. The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Germany are to be godfathers and the Queen will be god-mother. Dicknson, the national committeeman from Michigan, and also Messrs. Boswell P. Flower, Edward Cooper, and W. E. Smith, chairman of the State Executive Committee. Ismail Pachs, the ex-Khedive of Egypt, is about to return to Italy. His stay in London and his presence at many of the great social gatherings during the post month have been among the leatures of the

Committee.
The following prominent Democrats have The following prominent Democra's have been invited to cooperate with the National Committee during the campaign in their respective localities, with the concurrence of the State and local organizations; J. R. McPherson, of New Jersey; Smith M. Werd, Jonathan Scoville, William R. Travers, Willis James, H. H. Porter, Edward Geoner, Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connection Cooper, Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecti-cut; L. Z. Leiter and John R. McLean, of Washington, D. C.; H. G. Davis, of West Virginia; John G. Priest, of Missouri, and

J. G. Brown, of Georgia. Ex-Judge Scott, of Terre Haute, Indi-na, assured the committee that the State of Indiana will give Cleveland and Henfriels not less than 15,000 majority.

WHAT THE CORRESPONDENCE INDICATES. Among the letters in yesterday's mill is one from Davenport, Iowa, which says; The Democratic party in this State shows more vitality than I have ever seen before one my coming here in 1854. In our town of 25,000 inhabitants we have already nine they had and Hendricks clubs, and three one seems to be certain how old she really is. She is supposed to know more about occultism than any one clee. She gets out of her body, I believe. Letters, from Asia generally, fumilie from the ceiling into Madane Blavstsky's lay, and tospots and multus are commonly discovered under nodges when she takes ber wake abroad in the country. Her address is agreeable and prophetic, but her eyes and cars are rather far away—seeing things we cannot see, hearing things we cannot hear. When one addresses her one has an awkwerd feeling that she is looking over your shoulder at some invisible begrey, who may be standing behind you, and she seems to be listening, not to you, but to voices in Asia gen-

oves, but the reverse. We shall get a over stare of the Republican vote, and till elect Colonel Eldridge to Congress." Among the notices of Cleveland and Hen-Among the notices of Cleveland and Hendricks cluis received is one from Vinennes, Ind., of four hundred, chiefly mechanics, over one hundred of whom were fermerly Republicans, and who are about to east their first presidential vote. Knox county, Ind., will give Cleveland and Hendricks 1,200 majority, an increase of 300. Cleveland clubs are reported from Oaktown, Friedandsville, Edwardport, Blekmell, Bruceville, Monroe City, Wheatland, Sanborn, and Deckers.

From Whitewater, Wis., it is reported that eighty-five Republicans have joined

A geological map of France, on a scale of 1 to 590,000, prepared by MM. G. Vassur and L. Caroz, will be completed in 48 sheets erry next year. It is the first that has been executed since 1842. Some of the

conce in composition corresponds to a con-stant difference in the molecular volumes referred to the melting point. It appears that the melting point is not a point of physical comparability, as is the case, in part at least, with the boiling point. It is reported that ex-United States Senator H. G. Davis, of West Virginia, is highly indignant at the assumption on the part of the Republicans that because Mr. Elkins M. Reuire has identified the recently-explored Wed Margell and Lake Kelbiah, in Tunis, with the ancient river Triton and Triton Gulf. Lake Kelbiah, which still is endeavoring to carry that State for Blaine, and Mr. Elkins happens to be the ex-Senator's son-in law, therefore the ex-Senator will be lukewarm in support of Cleveland. Mr. Davis is not unmindful of communicates intermittently with the sea, between Carthage and Hammamet, (Hadrumetum,) appears to be the largest in North Africa, with a circumference of near-ly thirty miles at low water and a length of Cieveland. Mr. Davis is not unmindful of the great honors showered upon him by his party, and announces his purpose to do all in his power to insure its success in Oc-toler and November. He is naturally in-censed at the indelicate manner in which Republicans have spoken of his relations toward Eikins and other offensive insinua-ticus against his party fealty. It is not un-likely that Mr. Davis will throw himself into the canvass for Cleveland with more than his wonted arder and all of his accus-tomed success. From a careful study of a series of de-From a careful study of a series of designs of the planet Venus, executed at Grignan during the present year, M. P. Lamay infers that a perfectly circular protuberance in the southern hemisphere, presumerably a volcane, has an elevation of probably not less than seventy miles. He argues in a paper read before the Academy of Sciences, Parls, that this enormous height is in no way incompatible with the volcanic nature of the planet.

An analysis of the fragments of a me-

GERMANS FOR CLEVELAND.

Over a hundred Germans met last eve over a numeric German's met assessed ing in Veith's Hall, No. 295 cast Taird street, and organized themselves into a Cleveland and Hendricks campaign club, Mr. J. Loewenstein, who was elected chair-man, spoke at length of the many misdeens of the Republican party during its term of office, of the high hopes and lofty aims of other, of the high hopes and only and the Democratic party at the present moment, of Cleveland's unblemished record as Mayor of Buffalo and as Governor of New York, of Blaine's trickery and knavish misse of his official position, and of the certainty that, until bare-faced corruption was east out of the land, America could never Lorrein (1842), Esterville (1879), Hainhoitz (1856), and Newton county, Ark., (1861.)
Setting apart differences of muscular capacity and adaptation, a man, says Mr. Richard A. Proctor, in order to fly would need wings bearing the same proportion to his body as we observe in the wings of the sparrow or the pigeon. In fact, the wings commonly assigned to angels by sculptors and painters would not be so disproportioned to the requirements of flight as has been commonly supposed if only tainty that, until bare-faced corruption was cast out of the land. America could never hope to attain the felicity of that scriptu-ral country which is ever dowing with milk and houey, and ever abundant in sweetness and light. Referring to the charge that Cleveland lacked experience, and was a tyro as far as regards statesman-ship, he maintained that the man who had been honored by the citzens of Buffalo as the best mayor their city had ever had, and who, as the Governor of the most powerful State in the Union, had won almost as high a reputation as Samuel J. Tilden, had acquired a nobler and a more thorough knowledge of statecraft than the man who, during his many years of political life, had not alone originated no great measure, but had suffered his hands to be stained with bribes, and his own personal aggrandize-ment to become of more importance to him than the honor and well-being of the Commonwealth.

monwealth.

Mr. Leopold Garde pointed out that the
Democratic party was the party of true
liberty, and that it behooved all Germans
who desired to be faithful to the traditions of their Fatherland to stand by one another in this great crisis and east a unanimous vote for the two men whose records were untarnished and whose names were sym-hols of purity and uprightness. Mr. Young drew attention to the charges

convenience in construction Mr. Brush employs the base ring, and coils the band thereon very much as ribbon is spooled; but in the operation of winding he interposes between the coils, on each side of the point or place where bobbins are desired, thin soft metal plates, the ends of which project out interally beyond the sides of the bend-formed ring of distance equal or about equal to the thickness of the bobbin or bundle of wires to be wound around the band-formed ring, so that both the that had been made against Cleveland on account of his treatment of Maria Halpin, and contrasted the honorable verdiet given by his fellow-citizens in his favor with the by his fellow-citizens in his favor with the silence observed by Blaine's admirers in regard to the many charges of chicanery and malversation made against the Repub-lican candidate. He also said that Cleve-land was bound by his oath to veto the five-cent bill. Other speeches of similar import were made during the evening. The following officers were elected; J. E. Loewenstein, chairman; John Ziegler, Seed, vice-president; William Herlich, or band-formed ring, so that both the bobbins and the plates, when the armature is revolved in the machine, shall just clear the pole pieces of the field magnets. You would do the public a service in a small way by calling the attention of the first vice-president; William Heriich, second vice-president; L. Lang, third vice-president; Jacob Mueller, secretary; Heary Ziegler, treasurer; and Michael Legislature to an error enacted in chapter 520, Acts of Assembly 1883-4, in relation to service of process on a corporation. The act referred to is an amendment of section 7, chapter 166, Code of 1873, which Koens, sergeant-at-arms.

Organizing to Battle Against the Plumed Knight.

A Newport (R. L.) special says: The In-dependent Republicans organized an anti-Biaine club te-night. G. G. Ting was elected president of the club, and L. D. Davis chairman. A stirring address was made by Lincoln Eyre, of Philadelphia, a calcade to the New York conference. prier of the Gode of 1813, as will be seen by reference to the set, found in Acts of 1872-3, chapter 244. By section 7, chapter 170, Code of 1800, service of process on an agent of a corporation, and publication of a copy of the process were required, "shall together be sufficient." By the amendment, as read in the Acts of 1872-3, chapter 244, where service of process was one imade by Lincoln Eyre, of Philadelphia, a delegate to the New York conference. Speeches were also made by L. D. Davis, the Rev. C. W. Wendte, Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., Colonel Samuel R. Honey, and C. A. Ives. A constitution and bylaws were adopted. In the list of vice-presidents are many of the leading citizens of the place. The following address was adopted:

To the Republican and Independent Voters of the County of Newport:

On the 4th of November next you will be called upon to perform one of the high-

ment, as read in the Acts of 1872-3. chapter 234, where service of process was on an agent, the order of publication was dispensed with, and was to be made only in case there was no agent in the county or corporation where the suit is brought on whom personal service could be made. The word "together" should be stricken out of the recent act. Notwithstanding this enactment it must still be regarded as a mistake; in fact, the sentence as it now stands does not make sense, yet considerable trouble and inconvenience may, and doubtless will, be caused by this error.

Very respectfully, W. W. LAREIN. On the 4th of November next you will be called upon to perform one of the highest duties of free entizens in a free country, to cast your ballots for a Chief Magistrate to administer the affairs of a great nation for a term of four years. A Convention of the party with which you and we commonly acted in the past has seen fit to place in nomination for the office of President of the United States a man who stands convicted, over his own signalure, of one of the greatest of all crimes against free or the greatest or the gr

institutions—that of the prostitution of public office to the purposes of private zain. Believing as we do in the past record of the Republican party in settling the questions growing out of the war of the rebellion, and on the various questions regestains to good government, which the questions growing out of the war of the rebe'lion, and on the various questions pertaining to good government, which are now under discussion in the nation, we are of diverse opinions on questions of protection and tariff reform, the coimage, the proper methods of extending American commerce and asserting our national interests in foreign countries, the disposition of the surplus revenue, internal-revenue reduction, the regulation of the liquor traffic, woman suffrage, and upon many other questions. Yet upon one point we are unanimously agreed; that a man, who, while Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, an officer second only iz importance to the Chief Executive himself, was guilty of corruption and jobbery, ought not to be permitted to ecupy the presidential chair. On the other questions we shall endeavor to express our sentiments in the election of our member of Congress, if possible, through the nominations of the Republican party. The undisputed facts in regard to Mr. Blaine while Speaker of the House of Representatives will in due time be presented to you, and we shall then ask you to decide whether or not a may time, either man hour of national peril or when party issues and sectional strife are at an end, and we are at peace with ourselves and sill mankind, you will crown with your highest honors a man whose public career has been samped with corruption. We appeal to you as patriots to decide whether or not the duty of selting our seal of milgmetion arainst this degreedation of the great office of President of the United States which has been attempted by the nomination thereto of J. G. Blaine is pararount to all other pending questions, whether of fealty to party or free trade or protection, or what nature so ever they may be, and whether, under any circumstances, be, and whether, under any circumstances, a chizen's duty to his party can rise so much incher than his duty to his country as to oblige him to east his vote for a min self-convicted of venality. We trust that the particism with which you have heretofore borne even severer tests than the present one will compet von on the day of election to answer this question affirmatively, to the end that in the interest of maintain interrity and good rovernment the defeat of this emiddate may be accomplished by a large and decisive underlie, compared in great part of chizens children with his own party.

BLAINE AND THE IRISH. He Orders the British Fing to be Saluted by

\*I recall an includent of the Yorktown celebration in 1881," said a well-known elizen to a Baltimore Bay reporter, "of which I think those Irish-born cilizens who are inclined to endorse Mr. Blaine because he is bound, as they say, to make war upon England, should be informed. By chance I was on the boat that took Mr. Blaine down the Patomac to the celebration. Mr. John L. Thomas and a number of other Ballimoreans were on board, and Yanker Guns. to do something to show our respect and admiration for England. It is proper that

• Then he read the order. I was a little "Then he read the order. I west a ture surprised at it, and I think you might do well to publish it."

The order alluded to was read by Mr. Blaine at the celebration, after it had been approved by President Arthur. It is as follows:

In recognition of the triendly relations so long and harmily existing between

nell, Bruceville, Monroe City, Wheatland, Sanborn, and Deckers.
From Whitewater, Wis., it is reported that eighty-five Republicans have joined the Cleveland Club, including the president Stearns, of the State Normal School.
The State Democratic Committee received a large mail containing encouraging reports of the progress of the campaign. One letter from Alleghany county reported that in one of its election districts there were eighteen Cleveland Republicans, the same number of Prohibition Republicans, and one Democrat who will not support Cleveland.

WHY EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR DAYES IS INDIGNANT.
It is reported that ex-United States Senators and properties of the army and navy of the United States now at Yorktown. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will give orders accordingly.

The recognition of the criendly relations so long and happily existing between the two countries to come, and especially as a mark of the profound respect enterinined by the American people for the litustrious saverage people for the illustrious saverage people for the litustrious saverage people for the profound respect entermined by the American people for the litustrious saverage people for the profound respect entermined by the American people for the profound respect entermined by the American people for the profound respect entermined by the American people for the litustrious saverage people for the profound respect entermined to come, and especially as a mark of the profound respect entermined by the American people for the litustrious saverage people for the litustrious saverage people for the litustrious saverage people CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President: James G. Blaine, Secretary of State,

Government Employees Beaf to the Blaine Regging Circular.

A Washington telegram says; Frida was the semi-monthly pay-day for t month of August in all the Governme departments. At 4 o'clock the great pr departments. At 4 o'clock the great pro-cession of clerks filed out of the building but, strange to say, the head of the sever-processions did not proceed to the Republican Finance Committee's headquarters, o processions did not proceed to the Republican Finance Committee's headcurrers, on New York avenue, but paraded in the usual way, breaking ranks at the homes of the Government employés. Three usen only were seen to cross the perials of the Finance Committee's room. One man threw down on envelope on the construction of the deposited anything entitling him to one. It is said he merely called to return the begging letter sent to him from Chairman Jones asking for a voluntary contribution to help the grand party elect their presidential candidate. The auticipated overflow of standard allver dothers and piles of crisp new greenbacks was not realized. One clerk said he had sent \$25 by mail, and that he knew of others who were going to do likewise; but the mail has as yet failed to unburden itself of the alleged valuable packages.

The fact is the clerks are not prepared to give anything. Heretofore when the assessment plan was brazenly carried out Government employés knew they would be robbed, and shood ready to answer the highwayman's methods with ready cash saved little by little months before. No such emergency has been calculated apon this year, and cons quently the clerks have not provided for political beggars. It appears to require a good deal of courage to be seen entering Chairman Jones's branch office here in Washington and it would not be surprising if a large number do not put

office here in Washington, and it would not be surprising if a large number do not put the responsibility upon the mail for not de-livering imaginary gifts.

Political Points.

Mobile Register: In 1880 Senator Ed-munds declared that he didn't believe Mr. Blaine could be elected, and that if he could he oughtn't to be. It will be noted that Mr. Edmunds has been very quiet during this campaign.

Atlanta Constitution: The Democratic party of Georgia is as solid as the solid South. There have been little ripples of descontent here and there, but a ripple ceases to be a ripple when it discovers that a rock will not ripple.

Macon Telegraph and Messenger: It is said that Editor Dana has been suggested as Vice-President of the various Butler tickets. This is positively cruel. The tail of the Butler ticket will not be near enough to hear the lands play in November.

New York Times: In Illinois two Green back conventions have been called. One is said to be in the interest of Blaine, while the other is a Butler convention. This shows what is likely to happen to a party which has no legitimate reason for continu ing to exist.

Philadelphia Times: Logan is going to turn from the sinful vortex of politics for a few days and induige in the consolations of religion at Chautauqua, If he gosthere merely as a listener and worshipper there is little doubt but the change will be beneficial in many ways.

A BSOLUTELY PURE.

RRR OO V V AA L RRR O O V V AA L RRR O O V V AAA L R ROO V AAA L R ROO V AAA L HBB A K EIINN N GOO B B AA K K IINN N G O HEE AA K K IIN N N G B B AAA K K IIN N N G GG BBB A A K K IIN N N G GG

TYERFIL.—Died. Joly 15. 1894, at the red drace of his parents, after a long and pulstal in ress, which he here with Christian fortages, it was a state-integer of the size.

The duty is errformed, dear Tyrred, is in state-integer of his size.

The duty is errformed, dear Tyrred, is in state-integer of his here.

The curve at last is won.

His tuneration to place yeared by morning, 16th integer, at it o'vitock, at Sc. Peter's Canada J., wain a Require Mass.

Errolety and New York papers please copy.

RATCLIFES.—Sided, in Igouton, Micha, August RATCLIFFS, sited, in Ironton, Mich., Agen 16, 1894, at the residence of are Labor, Waite Manney, after a long liness of consumous MARIA, belowed wire of Charles G. Ratcliffs, in the ninefectal, year of her age.

AND SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH THOMAS HUNE, Jr., D. D., will preach at 11.

EW WIST MAIN-STREET BAP TIST CHUECH corner Main and Bosch streets, .-Prenching to day by Bey, Aaron Jones at 11 o'clock A. M., and at 84 o'clock P. M. Mr. Shirman will be absent for several weeks. Until the return his pulpit will be supplied by special appointment.

THE VENABLE-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH - Preaching by the pastor, Rev. C. P. SCOTT, on he what at 11 A. M. and 8:15 P. M. Sanday school at 2:30 A. M. A cordial welcome.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN AS-SOCIATION (corner of Fourth and Franklin street), Young mon's meeting every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 57th, Socretary's conversational MONDAY EVENINGS

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERS OF ST. ANDREW, No. 13, ELECTROND, VA. August 16, 1884. SPECIAL ORDERS, No. -. Espairis: Assemble at the Chera-an white deput SUNDAY MORS-at 10 depock, in full dress of a cem-Managery, No. 2, are as furnished wit

M ASONIC NOTICE.—The member and force of dollars to dol

THE MEMBERS OF VIRGINIA MASONIC NOTICE. - The mem-

m 17-118

THE BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE

THERE WILL BE A GRAND BLUMINATION NATURAL BRIDGE AND GROUNDS.

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GRAND PICONIC
AT RIBEWERY PARK.
MONDAY, AUGIST 25, 1481.
FOR SHE BENEFIT DO ST. PATHICK'S MALE
TICKET: Gentlemen, 50 cents; Indices, 25 cents,
in 1742/2002/4 SECOND ANNUAL EXCURSION TO

HIVE No. 2, U. A. O. D. Train converges the statement S. M. S. returning laws a Adiatol are at 930 P. M. Gold ring to best labelling, for the bath shorting for silver cap. Equity, follow, and the shorting for silver cap. Equity, follow, the bath shorting for silver cap. Equity, follow, a children and several 2.5c.

Tick its had at train, or of the following committer. W. H. Leeu. 3, 2, 8 call O. c. Putting, W. D. Shan, M. J. Felling. THE GRANDEST EXCUESION OF THE GRANDEST EXCUESION AND THE SEASON TO WEST POINT AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPE

WHE GRANDEST EXCLUSION AND STATE SEASON TO WEST POINT ON MINIPAL SEASON TO WEST POINT ON MINIPAL SEASON TO WEST POINT OF MENT OF THE SEASON TO WEST POINT OF THE SEASON THE SEAS MONDAY MOONLIGHTS.

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EVERY MONDAY NIGHT.
Leave 7:30 P. M. Return 19:30 P. M. MUSIC, DANCING, REFRESHMENTS.

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Tookets good to roturn until August 30th. Grand Blamioation of Bridge Safarday night. his will afford a splendld one rtunity of spending a work in the mountains. SPECIAL BATES AT HOTEL.

Cuty a limited number of lickets will be sold, Call at 740 Second, 1505 Main, and 1206 Main and 1808 Main and 1808 Main and lickets are as to come reduced rates at bette. Twill leaves Eightbuckt depot at 220 A. M. MACMURDO, an 12.10.17.27.92.23 S. M. MACMURDO, AU 13.10.37.25.22.23

G. P. A.

FACURSION TO CAVERNS OF LULEAYAND NATURAL BRIDGE VIA CHESA.
PEARS AND ONLO RAIL WAY, WEDNESDAY, A 10.0187 27, 1888.— Train leaves Chouspeaks and other decor at 8 of clock A. M. Beiturning, haves Luny Thursday, August 28th, as 2
of clock P. M. Tiekste good for tea days to return on any train. Fare for the round trip: Richmond to Caterns of Luray and Natural Bridge and
return. 87; Richmond to August Bridge and
return. 85; Richmond to August Bridge and
return. 84; Losha to Natural Bridge or Luray and
return. 84; Chain and to Natural Bridge or
Luray and return. 84; Charlotteeville to Natural
Bridge or Luray and crima, 84.75. This linetades
admission to the Caverns of Luray, suides, and
transfers; also theirodor trainsfer to Natural
Bridge, This will be your last chance this susson. Tichals for mis by Ramon & Mese. 914
east Main street; J. M. Thompson, 405 east Broad
street, and by the committee at the train,
au 10.12.14.17.10.32.23.24426

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EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.

Train leaves Eloa at 8 e-lock sharp. No improper characters allowed. No liquor sold on train or grounds Gentleman and two tailes, 81% single ticket, 50c.; children, 25c. Tickets 81% sold only on train.

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ROR SICK-BOOMS. THE MOST AGREEABLE, EPPROTIVE, AND CONVENIENT PURIFIER OF SICK-

ROOMS IS ELAIR'S CHIORAL THYMOL PROPHYLAC-TIC AND DISINFECTANT

For sale by Druggists. Price, 50 cents a bottle. Real the fellowing! - BLAIR's CHLORAL THYM'L PROPHY-ADIES. Penavroyal Puls ("Cafehes

GROCERIES, &c.

RETAIL OF FINE GROUERIES AT COST CONTINUED A F W DAY STONG-BE-At the request of creates, the plant of the day of the party of the part

FRESH SPICES pater oured WILLIAM R. TATUM. =n 17-31# SOMETHING NICE. NEW MACRESON, NOS. 1, 2, AND S.

MOUARTRY & HAYNERS. 200 PRIME HAMS; SUGARS, VARI-

Franklis of red money of the ELECTRIC-LIGHT SOAP IS THE DEST.

Onters and Inquiries will have product Indianopolis, Did.

JOHN B. GREWIAM.

TO LOVERS OF

RUBLIUS" LIGHT SPARKLING PALE ALS AS THE PINEST ENGLISH ALE

EAST OF DIGESTION

EDWARD & JOHN BURKE, Denote and Liverpool. PROPRIETORS OF DUBBE'S RED-HEAD BRAND OF STOUT

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December, specifications, and printed forms can be seen at the office. Grounds and Bullings reserves the right to relating and all bid. For internal internal bull to the control of the c

SFALYD PROPOSALS for the condition of a THELE-STORY (55063) BRICK POINTS CLOSE, BUILDING AT LYNCHOLDS AND WILLIAM OF CHARLES AND A STREET OF THE STORY OF SETTEMBER NOATS 2 octions M. Separate proposals for STEAM-HEATING will entertained, specifications and further independent and specifications and further independent and foreign of the second A. Foreign and the foreign of ALBERT L. Worst, architect, Richesond, V. J. 16, PRANKLIN, but 15-1 when the second communities of Eulemann and 15-1 w.

PROFESSIONAL.

JAMES M. DONNAN. ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

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REMOVAL. REMOVAL OF HEADQUARTERS OF

HENCES RECEMOND FIRE PEPARTHEUT, NO. 12 SOUTH TENTH STREET.

RECEMOND, VA. ANGUST 13, 1884.

By direction of the Committee on the Fire Department the HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT WILL BE REMOVED ON FRIDAY, ACCUST 18TH, to Washington Hall (third foor), over Consect chamber, on Bread street near Ninth, where all business for the Fire Department will be transacted. Communications, tills etc., must be left there, or in the letter-hox on the street-choor.

JOHN J. KING.

Crairmen Committees on the parameters.

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W E ARE NOW MANUFACTURING and receiving from the best factories a very large stock of PUR NITURE.

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